

7. COST SHARE ALLOCATION

The CRWMS is funded on a full-cost recovery basis, with generators of waste funding their respective disposal costs. The allocation of estimated CRWMS costs to civilian SNF and HLW and government-managed nuclear material (inclusive of DOE SNF and HLW) are shown for both Case 1 and 2 in Tables 22 and 23, respectively. In these tables, PETT, Benefits, and Nevada transportation costs are included with the repository costs. Historical second repository costs are included with the Program - Unassigned costs.

Table 22. Summary of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management System Cost Share Allocations For Case 1 (in Millions of 1999\$)

Category	Cost Share Allocation		
	Government-Managed Nuclear Material	Civilian	Total
Monitored Geologic Repository	12,160	29,510	41,670
Assigned	7,240	17,580	24,820
Unassigned	4,920	11,930	16,850
Allocation Percent	29.2%	70.8%	100%
Waste Acceptance, Storage & Transportation	1,310	4,760	6,070
Assigned	1,140	4,130	5,270
Unassigned	170	630	800
Allocation Percent	21.6%	78.4%	100%
Program – Unassigned	1,070	2,760	3,830
Allocation Percent	27.9%	72.1%	100%
Total	14,540	37,030	51,570
Aggregate Allocation Percent	28.2%	71.8%	100%

NOTE: Totals may not add or compare with other totals due to independent rounding.

The allocation is based on the methodology published in the August 20, 1987 *Federal Register Notice* (52 FR 31508). In accordance with the *Federal Register Notice* methodology, the costs of activities performed solely for the disposal of a specific type of waste, whether civilian or government-managed, are directly assignable to the waste generators. The remainder of the program costs is appropriately shared preventing cross-subsidization between waste generators, and ensuring that each bears the full cost of disposal of its wastes.

Table 23. Summary of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management System Cost Share Allocations
For Case 2 (in Millions of 1999\$)

Category	Cost Share Allocation		
	Government-Managed Nuclear Material	Civilian	Total
Monitored Geologic Repository	13,760	32,730	46,490
Assigned	8,520	20,260	28,780
Unassigned	5,240	12,470	17,710
Allocation Percent	29.6%	70.4%	100%
Waste Acceptance, Storage & Transportation	1,310	4,760	6,070
Assigned	1,140	4,130	5,270
Unassigned	170	630	800
Allocation Percent	21.6%	78.4%	100%
Program – Unassigned	1,230	3,100	4,330
Allocation Percent	28.4%	71.6%	100%
Total	16,300	40,590	56,890
Aggregate Allocation Percent	28.7%	71.3%	100%

NOTE: Totals may not add or compare with other totals due to independent rounding.

The cost allocation decomposes system components to a meaningful level that allows an assignment of a share methodology. The percentage used to calculate the shared cost account is called a cost-sharing factor. Cost accounts are grouped into one of the following categories:

1. **Assignable direct costs** are solely for the disposal of DOE SNF and HLW, or commercial SNF and HLW, and are allocated in total to their respective cost share account.
2. **Assignable common variable costs** are allocated among the civilian SNF and HLW and government-managed nuclear material by applying cost-sharing factors, piece count, and areal dispersion, a measure of below ground space requirements, to the specific waste generator cost accounts. Sharing costs by a piece-count factor is based on the number of WPs emplaced. Sharing costs by areal dispersion is based on the repository disposal area required for DOE SNF and HLW, or commercial SNF and HLW disposal divided by the total disposal area.
3. **Common unassigned costs** are the remaining costs that cannot be either directly allocated or allocated on cost-sharing factors. These unassigned costs are allocated by deriving cost-sharing factors based on the ratio of assignable DOE SNF and HLW, or commercial SNF and HLW costs to the total assignable costs for assignable repository costs, assignable transportation costs, or assignable D&E costs.